ROOSEVELT THEIR CHOICE

Former Silverites and Democrats Decline to Support Parker for President.

ALL PREFER PROSPERITY TO PARALYSIS

Views of D. C. Tillotson, Late Chairman of the National Silver Republican Party - Reasons Given by Others.

"You will consider my relations with

applied to governmental affairs will con-

assure the constitutional operation of

Mr. Crawfort asserts that he did not

vote for the indorsement of Judge Parker

at the Albany convention, and that fol-

lowing the Democratic nominee's sensa-

tional telegram to the St. Louis con-

vention Judge Parker's letter of accept-

An American, Not a Democrat.

Judge Walter M. Chandler, a life-

long Democrat of New York, has an-

nounced his intention of voting for

Roosevelt and Fairbanks. In stating

his position Judge Chandler says that

it took him eight years to reach "the

lofty plane of moral courage and patri-

otic resolve to be an American and not

a Democrat." He purposes also to per-

manently remain in the Republican

party, preferring to follow the "dictates of reason and not of impulse." "I sup-

ported the Democratic ticket in 1900,"

said Judge Chandler, "on the single is-

sue of the retention or non-retention of

the Philippine islands. I now regard

the present campaign I am in hearty ac-

forgotten or have at least abandoned

the manly and enlightened methods of

polemic warfare that made illustrious

and forever memorable the days of Doug-

Does Not Like Davis.

Dr. George H. Carpenter, of Ridgely,

W. Va., who two years ago was prom-

inently mentioned as a Democratic can-

didate for Congress, has declared him-

self in favor of Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

He has also stated that he will not sup-

port John J. Cornwell for governor of

West Virginia. In announcing his re-

nunciation of the Democratic nominees

Dr. Carpenter said: "I see nothing in

the Democratic ticket or platform to at-

tract my vote. Judge Parker has acted

for a class of Democrats in whom I have

no faith. He is unknown. The men

who recommended him are distrusted.

West Virginia is the worst corporation-

ridden State in the Union, and the in-

fluence of Purker's running mate has

After Seventy Years.

William McLain, of Ottumwa, Ia.,

who says he has been voting the Demo-

cratic ticket for seventy years, has an-

nounced his intention of supporting Pres-

ident Roosevelt. In making this state-

ment Mr. McLain says that the Presi-

dent has demonstrated that he is a safe

and capable man to have at the head of

the government, and that he believes in

letting well enough alone. Mr. McLain

s 96 years old and cast his first Presi-

Parker Too Uncertain.

who has been active in Democratic coun-

cils heretofore, will use his influence in

support of the Republican national tick-

et. In declaring his intentions Mr. Wil-

liams places the welfare of himself and

this fashion: "There has been an in-

crease of 100 per cent in the value of

lands in Warrick county in the last

eight years. It used to be while Cleve-

land was President that lands sold for

from \$6 to \$10 an acre. Now the same

farms bring \$20 an acre. Parker is an

uncertain quantity. The Democrats have

no issue, but it is inevitable they would

tinker with the tariff and bring about

Union Labor Men Renounce Dem-

ocracy.

John Ennis and William D. Harrison,

of Stamford, Conn., who have for years

been prominent in Democratic politics

renounced Parker and Davis and will

support Roosevelt and Fairbanks. "The

Democratic party repudiated every truly

Democratic principle at the St. Louis

convention," said Mr. Harrison. "Be-

sides, it has nominated a man who has

never placed himself on record on any

knows where he stands, and I cannot

see how any one who has been a con-

sistent Democrat for the last fifteen

Enthusiastic for Roosevelt.

John T. Doyle, of Stockton, Cal., who

has held a number of high offices under

porting Roosevelt and Fairbanks. Mr.

Doyle asserts he is no longer able to

party. City councilman, member of the

board of police and fire commission and

member of the board of managers of

the Stockton State Hospital for the In-

business stagnation."

W. E. Williams, of Boonville, Ind.,

dential vote for Andrew Jackson.

been the chief cause in making it so."

las and Lincoln."

ance was a keen disappointment.

Many Democrats will vote for Roose-| son, chairman of the county committee, velt and Fairbanks this fall. A large Mr. Crawfort says, among other things: number have publicly announced their the Democratic party severed because change of faith, but others have simoly said to their friends that they pre-fer the known and tried Roosevelt to be the declared exponent of governthe hesitating, evasive and untried mental policies and economic principles Parker. The names of some of these whose ultimate triumph is deemed men, including Oscar Straus, John A. more essential than the inauguration McOall, Major John Bryne, Patrick of any particular political regime. The Egan, Richard Price Morgan and Eu- final decision to cast my vote for Theodore Roosevelt is not a hasty conclugene A. Philbin, have already been printed. Among those not heretofore noted are: Ernest Crawfort, Judge W. M. young man is first to his country; and Chandler, Dr. George H. Carpenter, Wil- secondly to that party whose policies Mam McLain, W. E. Williams, John Ennis, William D. Harrison, John T. duce to industrial satisfaction, promote Doyle, Charles P. Blaney and Daniel national commercial expansion, and law regardless of wealth, color or sta-

From Baxter Springs, Kas., comes the information of wholesale desertions tion." on the part of Bryan Democrats, and the forecasters predict that Cherokee, which gave Bryan 1,800 majority in 1896, will go solidly for the Republican ticket. Prominent among the Demoerats who have announced their intention of supporting President Roosevelt ere: T. H. Goodwin, mine owner; E. W. Dow, president telephone system; Semuel J. Crawford, former governor of Kansas; James H. Chubb, former member fusion legislature; J. C. Haskett, dry goods merchant; Samuel Binns, hay dealer; Edward Hodgkins, retired merebant; D. Orr Chubb, politician; W. S. Baxter, editor and C. E. Collins, poli-

End of Silver Republican Party. An important accession to the Repub-Bean ranks is D. C. Tillotson, of Topeka, Kas., chairman of the national committee of the Silver Republican party In 1900. In a letter to J. W. Babcock, chairman of the Republican Congrescional Committee, Mr. Tillotson says the Philippine question as a closed inthat the Silver Republicans are satis- cident; on every other cardinal issue of fed that the Roosevelt administration tried to do its duty with the people, and cord with the Republican party. Desand his friends will titute of living issues, wanting in support it. This statement is of im- righteous civic motives, totally disorganportance because the Silver Republicans | ized and demoralized, Democrats have voted for Bryan in 1896 and 1900, and at is believed all will now return to the regular party organization. In a letter to Representative Babbcock, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, Mr. Tillotson says:

Present conditions make any further attempt to maintain a silver party ored conditions com changed political relations.

"It appears to me that the Demoeratic party has forfeited its claim upon all voters except such as vote the ticket from tradition. Indeed, the only Demoerat who in a generation has stood for an idea is constrained to admit that the candidate of his party is the beneficiary of a fraud practiced upon the convention which nominated him.

"The Democratic party, through its attitude and the attitude of its candidates, admits that the Republican party b right on the money question. It admits that the Republican party has perfected the legislation needed for controlling the trusts and monopolies, a perfection that the Republican party itself has never claimed. It admits that, if successful, nothing in the way of tariff legislation can be effected except such ss may be approved by the Republican party, yet it seeks to make tariff tinkring an issue.

"It condemns the acquisition of the right to build the Panama canal, but says ratify the act by keeping the goods. It sympathizes with the Filipinos, but fails to recognize that the acquisition of these islands was ratified by the people

"It presents us with a candidate whose political virtues are of the negative sort. He claims that the body politic is sick and as a remedy proposes four years of paralysis. If this attitude is in good faith it would appear that there is no good reason for supporting the party or its candidate, of in bad faith then there is every reason for not supporting them.

"With no definite programme to advocate and no settled policy of government to assert the opposition is devoting Its energies to an attack upon President Roosevelt. His opponents are compelled to admit that he is a man of virility. of high moral purpose in both civil and official life and one that does not evade official responsibility.

"While there are many honest and spright citizens among his opponents yet the fact remains that the President's rigorous and aggressive execution of his and active in union labor politics, have office has led the manipulator of predatory wealth, the professional agitator and the political grafter to make common cause against him. These are thoroughly convinced that the President is not safe, but legitimate and vested rights have no cause of complaint.

The voter has to choose between one er the other of the candidates of the dominant parties or throw his vote away as a mere protest by voting for some third party candidate. It appears to years can support Judge Parker." me that the President is entitled to a vote of confidence, and above all party considerations the election of President Roosevelt is required as a vindication of Democratic rule, is enthusiastically supmoral courage and official integrity in the government of men-a vindication not of the candidate, but of the Ameri- support the platform of the Democratic can people."

Parker's Letter a Disappointment. Ernest Crawfort, of Jamestown, N. Y., Democratic county committeeman and delegate to the Democratic State sane are some of the offices which Mr. convention which instructed for Judge Doyle has filled. Parker, has severed all connections with Boosevelt. In a letter to Walter Ed- in reply to the appeals of the Lawyers' President Roosevelt.

Parker, gives the following reasons for his support of President Roosevelt:

"President Roosevelt appeals favorably to me because his administration has given to the country a progressive and liberal management of its affairs. Through its agency the United States has received the valuable privileges relating to the construction of the Panama canal, privileges which would not, and could not, have been acquired but for the firm and determined position quickly A PROTEGE OF DAVID B. HILL taken by the President. Furthermore, the present method of dealing with the Philippine question seems to me to be the only practical solution of that difficult problem."

Wisconsin Man Changes.

Daniel Buchanan, of Chippewa Falls. Wis., one of the leading and best known Democrats in Northern Wisconsin, has bolted Parker and Davis and announced his purpose of supporting Rooseveit and Fairbanks. At one time he was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket and took an active part in politics. At the recent Republican county convention Mr. Buchanan was elected a delegate to the Congressional convention.

ONLY ONE ISSUE LEFT.

It Is the Offices, and the Democrats

Will Never Abandon It. There is one issue the Democrats have not and never will abandon-the offices. With a light heart and an easy conscience they are willing to swallow the gold standard, to enter a nolle prosse as to the "tariff robbery," to consion. I conceive the political duty of a struct the Panama Canal and to postpone independence for the Philippines until the Filipinos have donned clothes. but the offices-these they must have or the last excuse for their party's existence is gone.

Editor Pulitzer is writing page upon page of open letters in the New York World, which prints them because he owns it, to prove that Theodore Roosevelt and he alone is the issue. "The paramount issue of this campaign," the editor writes, addressing himself direct to the President, "is not as you would have it, free trade or free silver, but YOU YOURSELF - Theodore Roosevek. This issue inforced upon the country by your unusual temperament and talent-your own strong, able, ambitious, resourceful, militant, passionate personality, your versatile and surpris-

ing genius." If this were not meant to be alarming k would fittingly describe one side of the personality of the Republican standard bearer worthy of being printed in flaming type and posted at every cross roads in the country. Add to it the unquestioned attributes of honesty, courage and patriotism, and you have the true measure of the head of the Republican ticket. Mr. Pulitzer cannot find that the possession of any of the impulsive and willful traits he has attributed to the President has led him into hasty, arbitrary or ill-considered acts, or into any policy inimical to the public welfare or that has not fully justified by the event.

No higher tribute could be paid to he President than the way in which he has been singled out by Mr. Pulitzer as the one engrossing, overshadowing issue of the campaign.

Now, why does Mr. Pulitzer wish to get rid of a President of such known and approved qualities to make way for the untested and unexperienced mitter of Rosemount?

The answer is plain-THE OFFICES. Mr. Pulitzer is a Democrat-a transplanted Missouri Democrat. He knows that the national Democracy is very hungry and very thirsty and that it is fall to the share of the opposition party at Washington.

So long as Mr. Roosevelt is in the White House Mr. Pulitzer knows that every office, outside of the classified service, will go to a Republican, provided there is no Democrat so much better qualified for it that to ignore his claims would create a national scandal.

What Mr. Pulitzer and the Democracy want is that the only touchstone of fitness for federal offices shall be the frayed maxim of David B. Hill, "I am a Democrat." Upon this issue he has no misgivings as to the "firm and irrevocable" convictions of the Sphinx of Esopus. In Judge Parker's eyes the author of the maxim "To the victors belong the spoils" was the greatest statesman, not excepting Boss Tweed, New York has ever produced. And Mr. Pulitzer believes that a Democratic mummy of the Marcy school in the White House would not permit any question of fitness to interfere between the faithful and the fed-

eral pay roll. At present the sturdy, robust republicanism of Theodore Roosevelt stands between the Democracy and the offices. How to remove this stumbling block in the path of the lean and hungry wanderers of 1896 and 1900 is the supreme, his neighbors above a party name after the only issue left to the Democracy.

If a national election could be decided by the voters wanting a job, irrespective of their fitness for it, the Democracy under the leadership of Mr. Pulitzer would be invincible.

ADVISERS OF CANDIDATES.

Trust Magnates with Parker and Statesmen with Roosevelt.

Two old saws-"Birds of a feather flock together" and "Men are known by the company they keep"-are applicable to the present campaign. Here are some of the men who stand close to the two presidential candidates, and are known as their political advisers:

For Parker-August Belmont, Wall street magnate; George Foster Peabody, ditto; David B. Hill, of unsavory political record; Cord Meyer, of the sugar trust; Patrick McCarren, legislative agent of the Standard Oil Company; John B. MacDonald, Belmont's "handy

question before the people. No one man." For Roosevelt-Elihu Root, former Secretary of War; John Hay, Secretary of State: William H. Moody, Attorney General; William H. Taft, Secretary of War; George B. Cortelyou, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

We are more fortunate than our oppenents, who new appeal for confidence on the ground, which some express and some seek to have confidentially understood, that, if triumphant, they may be trusted to prove false to every principle which in the last eight years they have laid down as vital; and to leave undisturbed those the Democratic party and has declared Charles P. Blaney, of the legal firm which they ask that the administra- political counselors and intimates, whom at this time.—From Roosevelt's speech gospel of our fathers and into political counselors and intimates, whom at this time.—From Roosevelt's speech gospel of our fathers and into political counselors and intimates, whom at this time.—From Roosevelt's speech gospel of our fathers and into political counselors and intimates, whom at this time.—From Roosevelt's speech gospel of our fathers and into political counselors and intimates, whom at this time.—From Roosevelt's speech gospel of our fathers and into political counselors and intimates, whom at this time.—From Roosevelt's speech gospel of our fathers and into political counselors and intimates, whom at this time.—From Roosevelt's speech gospel of our fathers and into political counselors and intimates, whom at this time.—From Roosevelt's speech gospel of our fathers and into political counselors and intimates, whom at this time.—From Roosevelt's speech gospel of our fathers and into political counselors and intimates, whom at this time.—From Roosevelt's speech gospel of our fathers and into political counselors and intimates, whom at this time.—From Roosevelt's speech gospel of our fathers and into political counselors.

Constitutional Club in behalf of Judge "SIZING UP" A. B. PARKER

Democratic Candidate Began His Career as a "Boss."

"Practical Politician," Who Is Now Surrounded and Supported by Tammany Hall Leaders-Brief Glance at His Political Record.

Ever since that July day when the Democratic National Convention of 1904 adjourned, after nominating for President of the United States Alton B. Parker, of New York, the people of the country have been trying to find out something about the man for whom they are asked to vote early next November.

It has been hard work. Outside of the State of New York Alton B. Parker was practically unknown before the meeting of the Democratic convention at St. Louis. He still remains, to the vast majority of voters throughout the country, unknown, except by his name and place of residence, with such additional light as has been thrown upon him by newspaper portraits.

In the matter of supplying pictures of Judge Parker, his home, his wife, children, grandchildren, son-in-law and other relations there has been no stint. The country has gazed its fill upon newspaper cuts representing Judge Parker, trimmed, so to speak, with various and assorted young relations, and in all of these pictures Mr. Parker has presented that bland, open and somewhat patronizing front with which mankind faces the world when it is striving to "look pleasant" and at the same time keep some infant prodigy still under the process of photography.

To be sure, the voters have seen pictures of Mr. Parker galore, and pictures of his house and of his family. They have been told that he was, when nominated, a judge, high up on the bench of the State of New York, and "the rest is silence." It is true that Mr. Parker, when notified of his nomination, pronounced a "speech of acceptance," but that proved such a merry-go-round of flat and meaningless words as fairly stunned the unterrified in their lairs. It gave no inkling as to what kind of a man the Democratic nominee might be, except that he possesses the not uncommon faculty of talking a great deal and saying nothing.

Searching the Record. And so the American people sat down and studied, by such means as they had at hand, the man who asks their votes for the office of Chief Executive.

"It seems like a sort o' 'unsight and unseen' game," said an old Illinois farmer. "I guess we'd better not trade, this time!"

There remained and remains for the awakened gaze of the American people the record of Mr. Parker's life, so much of it as has been in the public eye. With his private life let it be said, once for

all, there is no reproach. Alton B. Parker was born at Cortland, New York, in the neighborhood where he now lives, more than fifty years ago. He grew up in Ulster county. and began the practice of law there as weary of feeding upon the husks that a young man. From the beginning he was known as a politician of the kind which gains ends rather as a manager than as a candidate. In plain language, he was a "County Boss" in the Democratic fold. While a very young man he directed a campaign for Judge Shoonmaker, in whose office he had studied law. Encouraged by his success in this effort he sought for himself the post of Surrogate, as the Probate Judge is called in New York State. He was elected. and held the office for many years.

In this office Judge Parker continued his silent and underground activities in politics of the New York variety; a variety in cities exemplified by Tammany, and in the country districts not one whit behind Tammany in zeal, cunning and unscrupulousness.

Favored by Hill. Says a recent writer, speaking of this period of Judge Parker's life:

"Politics in New York is hard and fronrollics in New 10rk is nard and hos-bound; it is without sentiment, and has no principle save the principle of success. This is as true of country as of town, as true of the cornfields as of Tammany Hall. Victory is the only virtue, defeat the only crime—in New York, Judge Parker knew these things; he saw no visitors, courted to dreams, larged into no trances. Pano dreams, lapsed into no trances. Patiently, practically, he added one man to another, and the two to somebody else, until the result of his additions was the control of the county of Ulster."

The steady success of Judge Parker. his even, business methods, cold and bloodless in calculation and results, attracted the attention and the favor of Hill was about to make his first canvass for the governorship of New York. he chose for the practical manager of his campaign Judge Parker. Thus at the age of thirty-three years Judge Parker became Hill's political manager. He

elected his man. Mr. Hill, early in his administration as Governor, rewarded his faithful manager by appointing him to the Supreme Bench of the State of New York. Judge Parker has, practically speaking, occupied the Supreme or the Court of Appeals bench ever since.

There is Judge Parker's public record. A practical politician, a manager of campaigns, a discovery and protege of David Bennett Hill!

And now, at the end of this plain, unvarnished tale, it remains to be noted that from beginning to end there is not set down in all the pages devoted to Judge Parker and his candidacy one single utterance of inspiration, enthusiasm, patriotism, or even one word suggesting a broad and generous appreciation of public needs and public interests. small or great, in all the years during which Judge Parker has "handled" local campaigns.

His Counselors.

Next to a man's acts, judged by his avowed motives, there is no safer guide to his character and his mental qualities than his choice of associates and fellow very acts of administration because of of Judge Parker's political life to his

Two forces: David Bennett Hill and Tenn., Sept. 8, 1902.

Tammany! "Blue-Eyed Billy Sheehan" is Judge Parker's friend and neighbor at Rosemount. To him Parker addressed his famous telegram at the St. Louis convention. Daily Judge Parker is surrounded by the Sheehans, O'Briens and THOMAS E. WATSON'S RECENT the McDonalds of Tammany. There is no hiding from an argus-eyed people, and the best proof of Judge Parker's lack of knowledge of the American people is that he does not know that his association with Tammany will not be excused or condoned by them. In New York, he possibly argues, Tammany is endured, with restiveness, it is true, but still endured. Outside of New York this is not true, but Judge Parker does not know the true temper of the American people outside of New York. How

should be! The "Enigma of Esopus" is no longer an enigma. Put forth by the cunning hand of David B. Hill, supported by the restrained savagery of Tammany, the astute politician and campaign manager of Ulster County, posed, for a few days, wrapped about in his judicial robes as A look at his record, a glance at his

in a garment of veneration and mystery. political associates and friends, and the tableau dissolves amidst the choking smoke of the flash-light.

PARKER WON'T GO TO FAIR.

Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1904.-"It is now announced that Mr. Parker has changed his mind, in regard to his trip to the Fair at St. Louis, and in all probability he will not leave Rosemont again during the campaign."-Press Dispatch.

Dear! Dear! What can the matter be? Dear! Dear! What can the matter be? Dear! Dear! What can the matter be? Parker won't go to the fair!

He promised to travel across the wide He promised to let loose some old-time vagaries.

He wanted to ride on the Pike dromeda-But now he won't go to the fair!

Dear! Dear! What can the matter be! Parker won't go to the fair!

He said that for once he would set forth and travel. Would brave all the dangers of dust and gravel,

He said all the mysteries he would unravel. But now he won't go to the fair!

Dear! Dear! What can the matter be! Parker won't go to the fair!

Why won't the big bosses let Parker go roaming? why do they keep him shut up in

the gloaming? St. Louis is waiting-her beer glasses foaming.

But Parker won't go to the fair! Dear! Dear! What can the matter be! Oh. dear! What can the matter be!

Dear! Dear! What can the matter be! Parker can't go to the fair!

AWKWARD OUESTIONS.

Democrats Object to Answering Financial Interrogatories. When the "gold" message of Alton B. Parker reached the Democratic convention at St. Louis William J. Bryan suggested that the currency views of Mr. Parker ought to be more explicitly defined in some detail, and that the convention therefore should prepare a list of questions connected with various phases of the currency issue for the candidate to answer, but Master of Ceremonies Williams rushed to Parker's defense with the statement that the candidate should not be asked to answer "A LOT OF FOOLISH QUESTIONS."

This was the same "public be d-d" attitude that arrogant corporations used to take in refusing to answer questions of pertinent interest to their stockholders or to the general public, until the Republican party remedied matters by passing a law compelling publicity, and especially established the Bureau of Commerce and Labor to secure it.

Mr. Bryan, all the Democrats in the convention at St. Louis, and in fact all American voters of whatever pontical belief, had a perfect right to expect detailed and explicit publicity from Candidate Parker of his views on governmental financial policies, so that they could know whether or not, or to what extent his views were their views. But this publicity was denied them, because the managers of the convention deemed it of more importance to protect their candidate from questions which he would not want to answer for fear of making a "break," than to protect the voters of the country from possible misunderstanding as to financial views which might not

bear the limelight of public discussion. The managers of a corporation conducted on unsound lines are always apt to consider as "foolish" questions, which, if answered, might result in an expose, And it is the same way with the Democratic managers, who think their only David Bennett Hill. In 1885, when Mr. safe policy on the currency question is to refuse to give information as to what their policy really is.

The Vermont Landslide.

Chairman Bullard of the Vermont Democratic State committee said, the night before the election: "We feel that if the figure (of the Republican plural-

chances of the Democratic party in the present campaign as might be indicated by the September vote in his own State. Representing his party, he made the estimate and the result has been appalling-for the Democrats-the Republican plurality being 31,500. There has been a Republican landslide of about onefourth over the normal vote in the State of Vermont.

A low wage scale is not consistent with the most wholesome development of the country and of its people. The consideration of the pending measure. as Mr. Blaine said of the Chinese exclusion act, counects itself intimately and inseperably with the labor question. - Senator Fairbanks in the Senate, Jan-

I believe emphatically in organized labor. I believe in organization of wage | Williams to have a chairmanship" the workers. Turning from the meager tale earners. Organization is one of the laws whole South must be "driven under the of our social and economic development lash of party discipline away from the

PARKER EXCORIATED

SPEECH TO SOUTHERNERS.

Raising of the Negro Question by Democrats Denounced as Hypocrisy-Roosevelt Preferred to Hill's Candidate Who Is Bossed by Wall Street.

Thomas H. Watson, Populist candidate for the Presiderry, in a speech at Atlanta, Ga., on Sept. 1, declared that the Democratic attack on President Roosevelt for the latter's alleged friendliness to the negro was a piece of Democratic hypocrisy and he challenged Parker to indicate his own position on the race issue. On this point Mr. Wat-

The South should demand to know the facts about Parker. How does he stand upon this alleged question? Is his position at all different from that of Roosevelt? If so, in what respect? The South should

at all different from that of Rooseveit?

If so, in what respect? The South should demand explicit reply to the following questions before it vetes for him upon the assumption that he differs from Rooseveit on the negro question:

1. Would you refuse to eat at the same table with Booker Washington?

2. Would you refuse to appoint negroes to effice in the South?

3. If elected will you refuse to receive on terms of equality at the White House such negroes as Bishop Turner. Booker Washington, and T. Thomas Fortune?

4. Do you approve the mixed schools of New York, hangurated under Grover Cleveland—in which social equality is practically made a matter of compulsion?

5. If such schools—wherein black children and white children are educated together—are a good thing for your native State of New York, would they be a good thing for Georgia and South Carolina? If not, why not?

Negro Cry Is Hypocrisy.

Negre Cry Is Hypocrisy. Taking up the discussion of the negro question, as far as its bearing on the present national campaign is concerned. Mr. Watson said that the Democratic national leaders have prostituted the name of Democrat and are demanding that they shall be followed blindly in spite of the fact that they have renounced every principle of Democracy. Asking, "Will the real Democrats follow the name rather than the principle?"

he continued: In the South we are told we must submit In the South we are told we must submit to the surrender to Wall street because of "the nigger." What a blessed thing it is for Democratic leaders that they always have "the nigger" to fall back on. For

have "the nigger" to fall back on. For thirty years they have been dolag business on "the nigger," and to-day he is their only stock in trade.

Note the hypocrisy of it. In their national platform of 1872 they solemnly protested their allegiance to the doctrine of "equality," regardless of race or color, and piedged themselves to maintain the emancipation and the enfranchisement of the blacks.

the bincks.

In 1876 at St. Louis, Henry Watterson being chairman of the convention, they solemnly declared their devotion to the constitutional amendments growing out of the deal war. the civil war. In 1880, in 1884, in 1888, the national

conventions of the Democratic party re-affined these declarations, on the negro question, and thus stood pledged to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments. Yet after all these formal pledges we are now browbeaten and intimidated by Democratic leaders, who say we must indorse their capitulation to Bel-mont, David B. Hill, and Pat McCarren because of "the nigger." Negro Powerless in Politics.

"What can the Southern negro do?" asked Mr. Watson. "He has been disfranchised in nearly every Southern State excepting Georgia; and in Georgia they do not dare disfranchise him, bemaintained by the white vote." He continued:

Therefore, the cry that we are in danger from "the nigger" is the most hypocriti-cal that unscrupulous leadership could invent. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, with all their armies, could not revise the law of nature in the prostrate South.

The white man is master—wherever he plants his foot the world over. Do you plants his foot the world over. Do you tell me that Roosevelt can do against the recuperated South what Thad Stevens could not do against the exhausted South? Roosevelt could not do it even if he would. The Democratic leaders who talk this stuff, and the editors who write it, laugh and wink at one another as they pass, they know what a humbug it all is, and how it is being used to make the people forget, or condone, the inglorious surrender to Wall street which they made at St. Louis.

In the West Virginia Demogratic connee for Vice President, the "white supremacy" resolution was voted down, and on Aug. 1, 1904. Parker himself, in writing to the negro, James A. Ross, addressed him as "My dear sir," just as though Ross had been a white man.

Surrender to Wall Street. Turning to other issues, Mr. Watson said the Democratic leaders had surrendered to Wall street because, as Senator John W. Daniels, of Virginia, put it, they were "tired of being in the minority." He continued: Not afraid of Reosevelt's militarism?

Not afraid of Roosevelt's niggerism? All that is fudge and subterfuge. "Tired of being in the minority," there was the milk in the coconnut.

Not tired of being in the wrong? No. He did not even pretend that he had been in the wrong. Simply because they have been in the minority they are ready to drop the principles which they swore for eight years were right, and to adopt those which even now they do not dare say are right. Great God! what an attitude for

right. Great God! what an attitude for the leaders of a great national party. If I could become politically tipsy enough to vote for Parker, on the platform of 1.04, as constructed by Parker himself, I would take one more drink—a small one at that—and vote for the other twin, I posevelt. Give me the original every time, rather than the blurred, indistinct copy. Give me the genuine article, rather than the spurious substitute. than the spurious substitute

What Has Parker Done? Mr. Watson then paid his respects to Candidate Parker personally. He asked:

if the figure (of the Republican plurality) is below 25,000 this year it is a sure indication that the national election will go Democratic."

Well, the Democratic manager himself made the estimate. He counted the limit with individuality?

Why should Georgians support Parker, of New York, rather than a fellow Georgian? What do you know of Parker? What has he ever said that was memorable? What has he ever written that stamped him with individuality?

David B. Hill declared at St. Louis that he had been intimate with Parker for thirty years, and that he did not know how Parker stood on the money question. Was this statement true? If so, Parker was this statement true? If so, Parker is the most negative public man on the American continent. Was the statement false? If so, David B. Hill is the boldest liar between the two occans. Think of a man living on intimate terms with Alexander H. Stevens and Abe Lincoln for on the greatest political questions of the thirty years and not knowing how he

The populist leader declared than the people could not secure reforms in the Democratic party when it is "bossed by the same old Wall street crowd which debauched Cleveland's second administration." He declared that at St. Louis all the worthless empty honors had been given to southern Democrats, who in return denounced Bryan and helped to "knife the Jeffersonians." Now, "because Dave Hill allowed John Sharp York."